Attachment [redacted] 25X1A

THIS IS IN CONFIDENCE
DO NOT DESTROY

Sums Copper Industry

Camp - Reida - No. 79164/5

Time of Report - [redacted] 25X1C

Name of Installation - The installation is generally known by the name "Sums-Kupfer". It is a copper industry in which a small part of the copper produced in the Sums foundry is worked on.

Location of Installation - The Sums Copper Industry is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Sums RR yards which has 12-15 tracks, whereby if the direction Sums - Reida - Swerdlovsk is assumed to be in an east-west direction, the installation should be placed southeast of the railroad installations. The town of Sums is situated north of the RR. yards.

As to the origin of the copper industry, the [redacted] 25X1X states that the building of various workshops was probably started at the end of the 30's and beginning of the 40's. Thus, the [redacted] of the

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installation forge was started in 1939. The majority of the buildings were doubtlessly started after 1940, and some parts of the installation came after 1945, as for instance, the press section and the pipe fitting shop attached to it, and also another pipe fitting shop which was built on the side facing the Siemens R. R. yards. Lastly, the installation kitchen, which was to be put in operation by Autumn 1949, is also among the new buildings.

The management of the installation is under the control of a civilian, who, the informant took for a Russian (no important Russians Grossmann). Commissions visited the installation at intervals of 1 - 3 months. Some of the members of the commissions were dressed in civilian clothes and some were in military uniforms. These commissions were always hurried with a certain uneasiness and haste.

The technical equipment of the installation, according to the information of the informant who is not an expert, may be regarded as modern and entirely efficient. Inasmuch as the building of the installation took place

during the past 3 years, it is evident that the installation is entirely civilian and equipped. As proof of this, one might cite the Karussell lathes present in the machine shops or the presses in building 518, which make possible the production of cartridges up to 38 cm in diameter. Planning, mechanized [redacted] expected for this section.

25X1C is now [redacted] this conclusion from the presence of pits measuring 6 X 8 X

25X1X 3 - 4 m. dip.

[redacted] estimates the size of the installation compound to be 300 x 800 m. The compound is sparsely built and offers great possibilities for expansion. Furthermore, judging from construction up 'til now, one can certainly count on the erection of additional buildings and sections of the installation.

The most significant installations are:

1) Building 518 (press and pipe-fitting shop)
2) Pipe-fitting shops.
3) machine shops; forge

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4) Foundry
5) Carpenter shop, sawmill, lumberyard
6) Boilerhouse, transformer installation and garage

1) Building 518 is situated approx. in the center of the installation and is one of the large and important installations measuring 100 x 75 m. In this new shop building which was built in 1946/47 modern presses are housed which are used to produce cartridges up to 38 cm. in diameter. Section 518 also has a very modernly equipped pipe-fitting shop which produces pipes from 8 mm. to 10 cm. in thickness. The length of the copper and brass pipes, which are produced here are 5, 8 and 10 m. The roof of this shop is covered with heavy concrete plates which are covered with a layer of asphalt, three coverings of tar paper and a coat of tar.

2) The pipe-fitting shops, with the exception of that shop in building 518, are housed in 3 other large buildings. One building   is near the foundry in the southern part of the compound and the so called "new" pipe-

fitting shop (100 x 40 m.), have both been erected facing the Sum RR. yards. The pipe-fitting shop attached to the foundry is chiefly concerned with the production of brass and copper-alloy pipes, while the "old" and "new" pipe-fitting shops are concerned with the production of copper pipes of all sizes.

3) Machine Shops

In the machine shop, which is housed together with the forge in a part of a building on the northwest part of the compound, there are appro. 20 different type workbenches. In addition to this, the section has a tempering installation for bolts. There is also a rather large machine shop housed in a special building (60 x 16-20 m.) west of building 518 in which machine shop there are about 35-40 planers, 2 large Karousell lathes and various drilling machines some of which were of very large bore.

4) The foundry (probably 60 x 80 m.) is also one of the largest buildings of the installation. Various machine parts are cast here, as is to be taken up more in detail under the paragraph on production. One electric

steel casting and two coke furnaces for brass castings are available here. The moulding shop is housed in the foundry. The forge should have been mentioned under No. 3 which is housed in a building along with one of the machine shops. The forge has 3 pneumatic hammers, 1 5-ton crane, 1 large drill and 1 large super-charger room. The informant estimated the size of the whole building to be 24 x 80m.

5) Carpenter shop, sawmill and lumber yard are located in the south corner of the compound. Crates and shipping jackets for pipes are produced in the carpenter shop which is about the size of a military barracks. [redacted] 25X1X

25X1X [redacted] 25X1X

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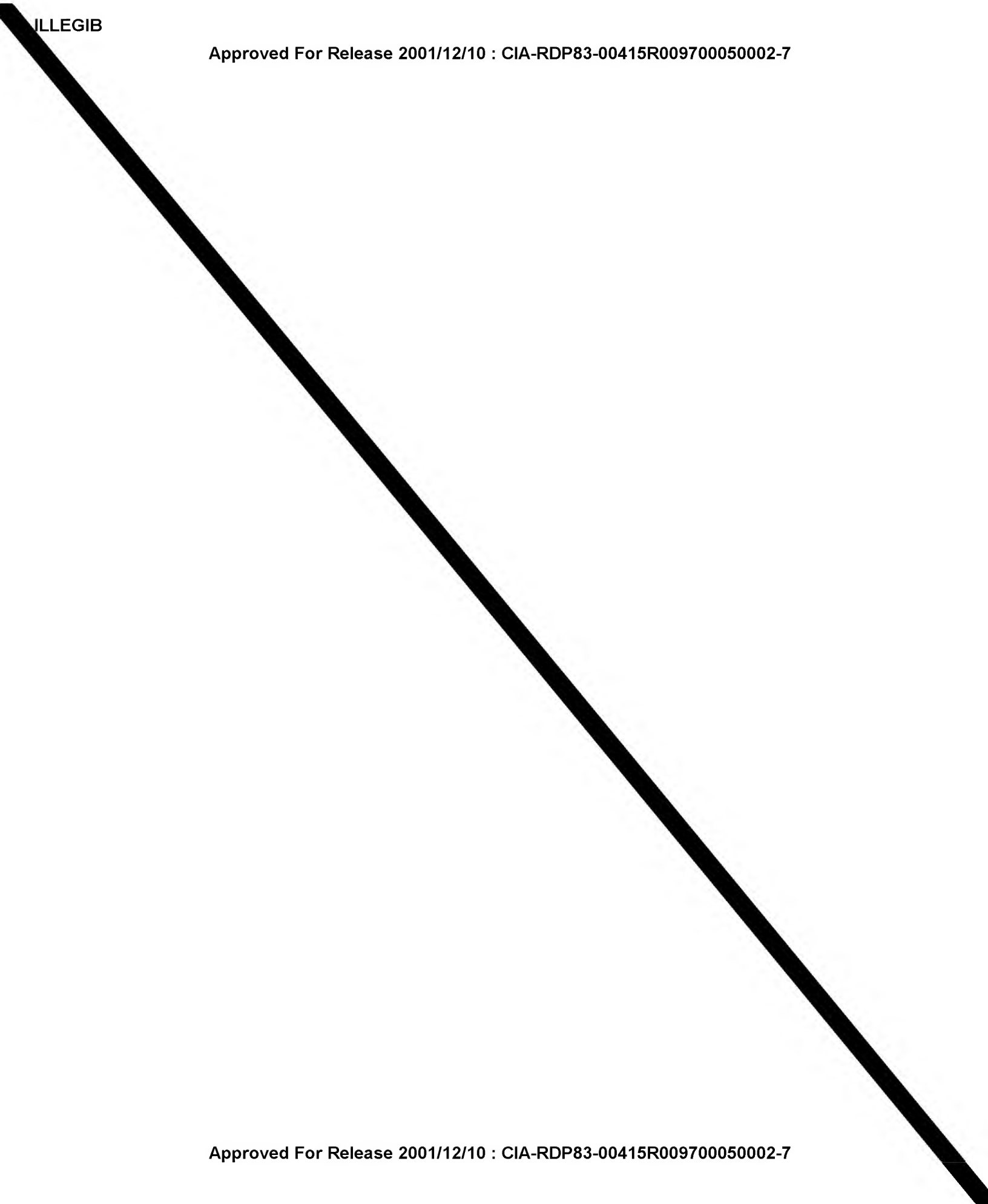
6). Boilerhouse, Transformer and Garage

The boilerhouse, in the southeast corner of the compound and distinguished by a smokestack, is used, according to reports, for heating purposes. Its dimensions are unknown, limited. The transformer installation, west of building 518 and the machine shop, is characterized by its 12 doors as a small installation. The garage is situated at the northwest entrance to the compound and has parking space near a repair shop for about 15-20 trucks which belong to the installation.

As to the production of the installation, the [redacted] stated that it was chiefly production of brass and alloy pipes of various sizes. The thickness of these pipes varied, as has already been pointed out, from 8 mm. to 10 cm. The usual length was 5, 8 or 10 m.. Also machine parts were cast here, such as, for instance, parts for locomotives and for pumps, bolts were produced, screws for gears and also all kinds of gears were cast and moulded. Molds also painted and oven dried. It is possible to produce the proper place that it is possible to produce cartridges up to 38 cm. in diameter.



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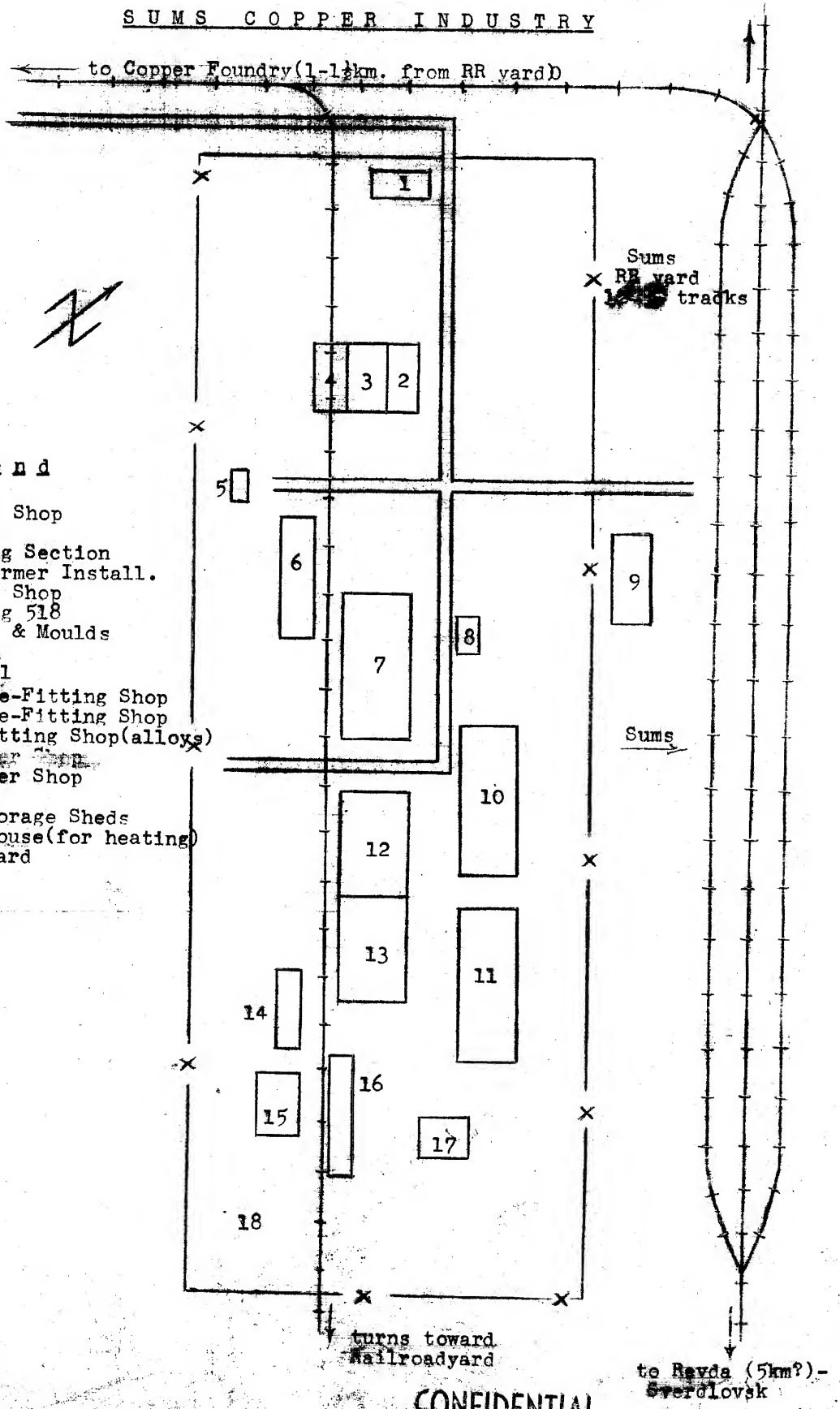
connects with
Sverdlovsk- Moscow Line
via Pervouralsk

SUMS COPPER INDUSTRY



Legend

1. Garage
2. Machine Shop
3. Forge
4. Shipping Section
5. Transformer Install.
6. Machine Shop
7. Building 518
   Presses & Moulds
8. Kitchen
9. Hospital
10. New Pipe-Fitting Shop
11. Old Pipe-Fitting Shop
12. Pipe-Fitting Shop(alloys)
13. [redacted]
14. Carpenter Shop
15. Sawmill
16. Pipe Storage Sheds
17. Boilerhouse(for heating)
18. Lumberyard

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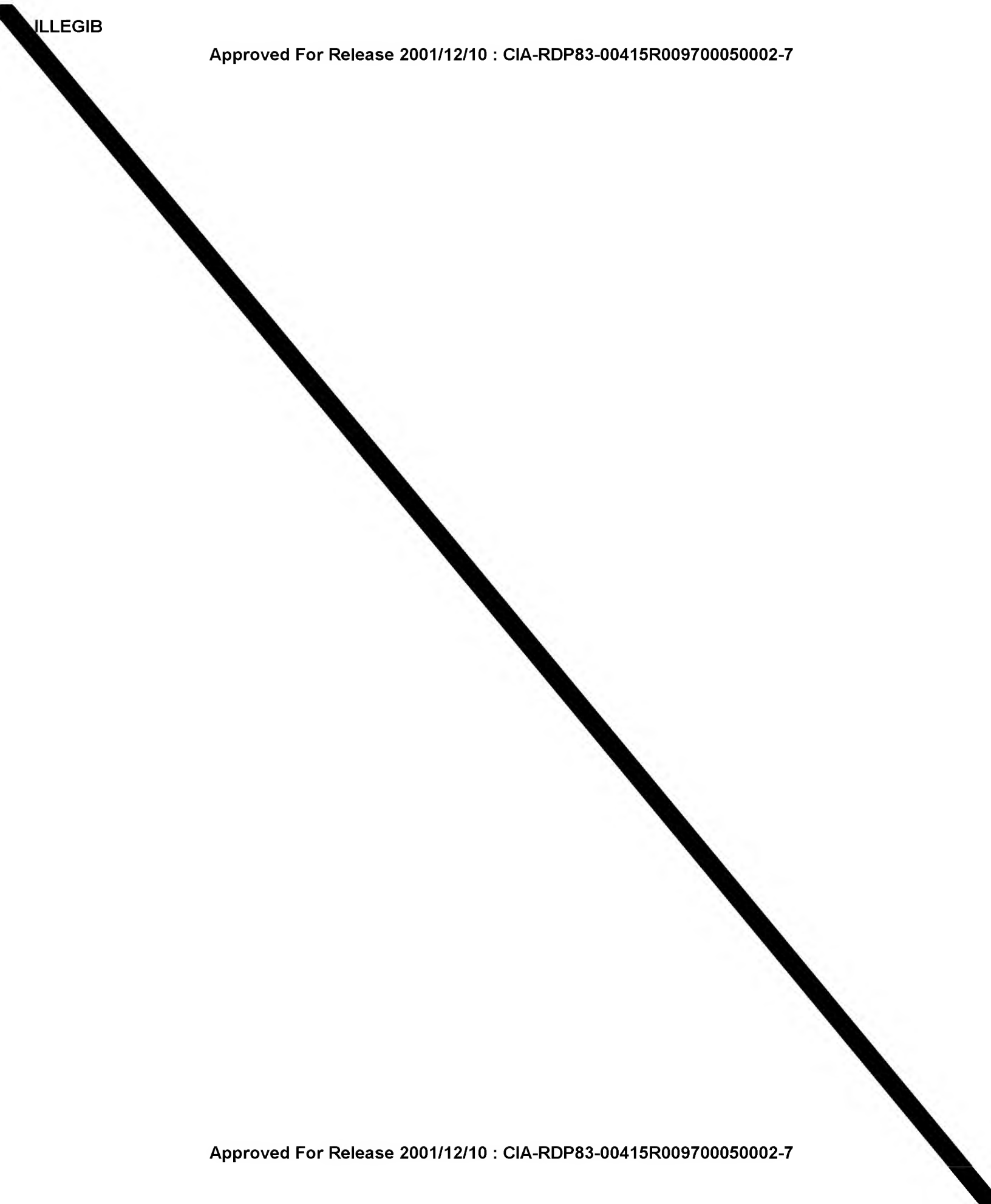

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the copper works is connected with the above-mentioned R.R. station by a spur which has ramifications in the installation compound.

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As to the origin of the copper foundry, the [redacted] reports that it is a new and entirely modern installation, built in 1941, and one which was further modernized and expanded chiefly during the years after the war. Thus, since 1945, the entire heating installation was overhauled, coal crushers were built, a fuel transporting device was built which extended underground below the main foundry building, the administration building was enlarged, storage depots were built such as, for instance, the quarry and mineral bunkers on the northwest side of the foundry, a 180-ton crane was set up, etc. There seemed to be no further plans for expansion for the present, according to the impression which the informant obtained from the development.

The management of the copper foundry is in the hands of a native Russian civilian. The foundry was visited by commissions almost every month, the members of which were usually dressed in uniform and to which belonged rather high officers (Lt. Col and Col.). Germans [illegible] as civilians

were employed in the foundry. However, it is reported that a German geologist is studying minerals in a rather large iron ore region in nearby Magnitka (approx. 5 km from here).

The technical equipment of the foundry can safely be characterized as modern and efficient, in view of the fact that it is a new plant which was built in the beginning of the 40's. Of course the informant was able to judge these things only from the outward impressions which he was capable of obtaining on such occasions. The building of coal crushers alone indicate that a modern manner of coking has been put in use; the forwarding of fuel from the coal crushers to the boiler house, a rather long route which must have extended also underground beneath the actual smelting-house is completely mechanized. The erection of the 180 ton-crane for the crude casting of copper testifies to the fact that work also here is planned on a gigantomanic scale. The transporting of casting material to the storage area belonging to it is likewise completely automatic. Out of the ornamental ones dated 1941, the large smelting-house also has the date 1941 in large figures on the front.

Size of Installation Compound

The copper foundry compound is not included, but together with adjacent buildings must have occupied a building area approx. 300 x 200 m. Under these circumstances, space is affected, if course, in all directions for expansion.

The most important installations of the Copper Foundry are:

1. Smelting Installation
2. Boiler House and Heating Installation (coal-powdering installation): coal pile
3. Covered Station
4. Quartz Bunker

1) The Smelting Installation:

The main foundry building, which is actually the smelting-house, covers an area approx. 80 x 120 m. The installation is run by 2 smelting furnaces (converters), the large 180 ton-crane and the conveyer-belt installation for crude castings. In the northeast corner of the building, where the conveyer belt comes to an end, large amounts of crude castings are sometimes stored. The open foundry [illegible] building

is used principally to carry slag to the slag pile. A loading ramp, situated on the southeast side of the building where crude castings are loaded into waiting freight cars, is part of the smelting installation.

2) Boiler House, Heating Installation (coal crushers), Coal Pile.

There are 6 or 8 furnaces in the boilerhouse. The 2 smokestacks belonging to it are 108 and 126 m high. Boilerhouse and smokestacks are located opposite the northeast corner of the smelting installation. Coal crushers are housed in a new 4-story building, approx. 16 x 16 m., which is simply called "Heizung". Coal is crushed in 3 cylinders 3 m. in diameter and 12 m. long. The coal-crushing installation is supplied automatically from the coal pile situated to the west and reaches the boilerhouse mentioned in the beginning by way of conveyor belts extending through part beneath the main foundry building. The coal crushers are 40 m. west of the smelting installation.

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3) The Power Station, according to the description, seems to be a special [redacted] The building is approx.

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30 x 20 and is north of the above mentioned coal crushing installation and west of the smelting installation. This "Elektrostation," as the building was generally called, was always heavily guarded and was not to be entered by unauthorized persons. High tension lines extended from the installation in a northwestern and northeastern direction. A smokestack stood on the southeast side of the building.

4) The Quarz bunkers, 5 in all, have been built near the northwest side of the [redacted] large smelting building. [redacted] minerals (?) were stored here, which are used in the smelting process. 25X1A

As to the Copper Foundry Production, the [redacted] copper plates (blocks) 40 x 80 x 10 cm. were produced in the form of crude castings. Twice during each shift or every 4 hours, the smelters (Konverter) were emptied. From one smelting furnace, 4 large buckets could be filled, and from one bucket, 40-50 of the above-described crude copper plates could be poured. The casting buckets were lifted and dispatched by the large crane. Total production per shift is

is 46 buckets [redacted] 700-750 plates of the above-mentioned gauge. The copper plates were taken to the loading platform on the northeast side of the sheeting installation and were loaded into freight cars there. A small portion was shipped for further processing to an installation for the processing in Sverdlovsk, but most of it was sent to other installations, the exploitation of new shipments of copper being just as far away as Moscow, which is identified by the label Sumsk-Perda. A freight train loaded with crude copper leaves the foundry regularly each morning. Copper ore comes from the 3 copper mines in Petyerka, as has already been brought out in Report No. 248. A freight train consisted 14 cars each having a capacity of 60 tons arrives at the foundry every 2 hours. Altogether, there are about 10 trains with 140 cars each having a 60 ton capacity.

The Spur connects the foundry with the Sumsk P.K. station from which place special tracks extend via Perda into the Petyerka mine field. The foundry has at its disposal a [redacted]-gage locomotive

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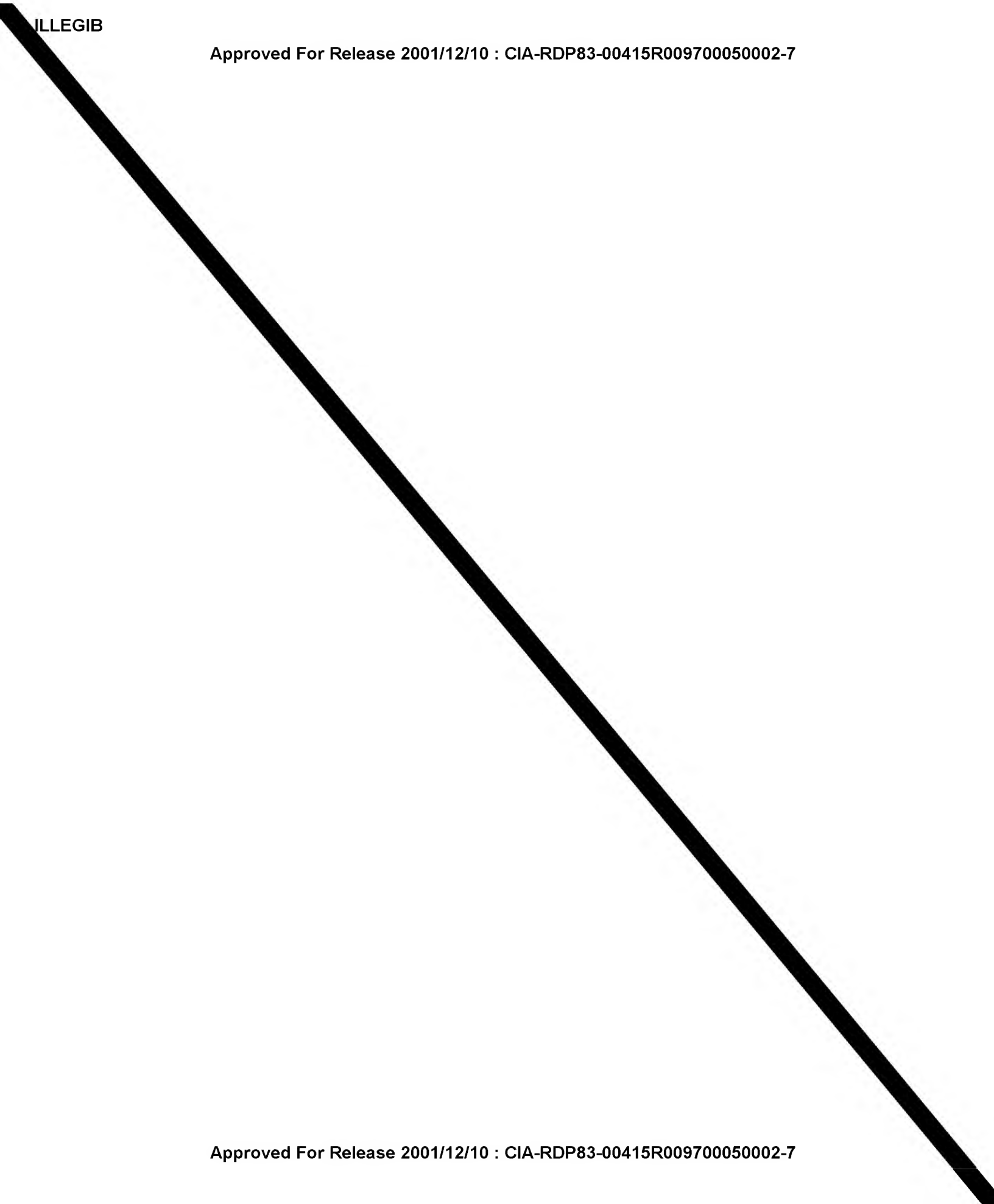

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